

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

properties. Technical improvements in rice cultivation were also encouraged.

During the 1920*5 Indo-China had presented an astounding example of prosperity: it was the child of post-War inflation. The depression the colony from a false paradise., but with unmeasured the have renounced any feeling of responsibility, and turned to the government as one man. Their attitude during the has been symptomatic of a fundamentally false view- The colony's two syndicates of rice-growers have been absorbed by and immediate interests, and have paid but little attention to *the* of their clients. Everyone—producers, merchants, and owneifr—have shifted the blame on to anyone but themselves. Ifiio-ChiBa must face the issue, and choose between getting only a revenue from her principal product, thereby leaving her economy at the mercy of recurring crises, or of applying of production and salesmanship. The showed snore dearly than ever before the necessity for rice of a better quality, at a lower cost, for a better price, and to markets. These factors will be *the* determining in the between the three great rice-producing mim- for control of the Far¹ Eastern markets. Rice exports from Indo- did in 1935-36—20 per cent over the 1934 —but the result, at least partially, of an unusual number of circcttinsteiix^—t rise in the price of silver and China's the of the franc and consequently the the demands in rice and com.

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